

Russian demand were withdrawn. Great relief was experienced when Mr. Brodick announced in the House of Commons on Friday that the Russian protest would not be persisted in. According to the best-informed correspondents in China, it has been in fact abandoned. This is a distinct success, alike for the Russian peace party and for Lord Salisbury, whose foreign policy continues to be animated by the spirit which has characterized it since the resolute stand made against France last autumn.

In diplomatic circles here the seriousness of the latest Anglo-Russian crisis is considered to have been much exaggerated by the newspapers. In well-informed quarters it is now held that an amicable settlement of the entire China question may be looked for before long. As regards Italy, the latest note to the Tsungli-Yamen is considered an ultimatum, and it is thought here that the Chinese Government, acting under English and probably also German advice, will give way to Italian demands.

Meanwhile, in spite of all disturbing events and rumors, the various Foreign Offices continue to exchange views with great gravity on the forthcoming peace conference at The Hague. The report that Sir Julian Pauncefote has been appointed British Plenipotentiary at the conference is somewhat premature; no doubt Sir Julian's name has been before the Cabinet in connection with the conference, but it is believed that the final selection for the post has not yet been made. No appointment would be more popular than that of the distinguished diplomatist who represents Great Britain in Washington. He would have a fitting colleague in the Marquis Visconti di Venosta, who is spoken of as the Italian representative at the conference. The Marquis was Foreign Minister in the Rudini Cabinet, and is a statesman of much experience and great charm of manner. Apropos of this so-called peace movement, it is curious to learn that the circulation of Mr. Stead's newspaper, "War Against War," which is the avowed champion of the Czar's proposals, has been officially prohibited by the Russian censorship. At the same time we find M. Meunier, of Novikoff writing to the newspapers to protest against calling the movement a crusade or using the high-sounding language about it which is affected by some sentimental enthusiasts. Mr. Stead's efforts do not seem altogether appreciated by his Russian patrons.

Domestic politics in England has drifted into dullness again. The House of Commons is largely occupied just now with useful but uninteresting measures, like those for improving the disgracefully inefficient telephone service in large towns, dividing the unwieldy area of London into smaller municipalities, or providing that railway trains shall have automatic couplings. The last question arouses much opposition in railway circles, where the expense of the new equipment is dreaded. An important commission of English engineering experts is to proceed to the United States to study the whole subject of couplings on American railroads. Meanwhile, the latest trunk line with a terminus in London, the Great Central, has begun operations with much improved rolling-stock and entire trains of cars coupled on the American system. Some interest also attaches to a new bill giving the Police Commissioner the power to deal with congested traffic in London, and order omnibuses, heavy wagons and other vehicles to take prescribed routes. More stringent regulations of this kind are obviously necessary if such thoroughfares as the Strand and Piccadilly are not to be hopelessly jammed by a solid block of immovable carts and carriages during several hours of every day.

Party politics are almost in abeyance, though the Church question is still smoldering, and threatens every moment to burst into a blaze. Sir William Harcourt has answered the latest manifesto of the Ritualistic clergy in another vigorous letter, in which he dwells on the dishonesty of men who openly threaten to disobey the laws and violate the conditions under which they received their benefices and emoluments.

The persistent policy of British statesmen of narrowing the area of taxation by curtailing or abolishing indirect duties is causing serious embarrassment to the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach is strongly imbued with old Cobdenite or Gladstonian principles of finance, and dislikes taxes on imports, even for revenue purposes. In view of a probable deficit of £2,000,000 or £3,000,000, owing chiefly to naval and military expenditures, it is suggested either that the duty on tobacco should be slightly increased or that there should be a partial suspension of the sinking fund by which the British national debt is automatically reduced by several millions annually; but neither of these expedients is quite in accordance with Sir Michael's economic orthodoxy. Unless overborne by his colleagues, he is expected to fall back on the income tax, which is the customary resource of the English Finance Minister in difficulty.

Mr. Cecil Rhodes's visit to Berlin and his interview with the German Emperor show that in politics there are no irreconcilable animosities. The great expansionist born public life as a determined opponent of the German designs in Southern Africa. He opened up Rhodesia to English enterprise avowedly to checkmate the German intention of running a barrier across Africa from ocean to ocean behind the British colonies. Perhaps the Kaiser's exultant message of congratulation to President Krüger on the failure of Jameson's raid was penned with due recollection of these facts, but the Germans wisely recognize the fait accompli. They see that it is useless to dispute England's position as the paramount Power in South Africa, and are devoting their own energies to other parts of the Dark Continent. Hence the official press in Berlin has referred to Mr. Rhodes in very friendly terms, and there is a strong disposition to aid his great scheme of connecting Cairo with Cape Town by allowing his proposed railway to pass through German Central Africa. The permission in any case is not of much practical value for the moment, since it must be many years

When you have a sick horse you do not lurch him up to a bullock and take him to the race track for a little healthy spin. You doctor him. You cannot work or recreate a man into good health any more than you can a horse. Bicycling will make healthy men more healthy; it will make unhealthy men more unhealthy. When a man is living in too big a hurry, when he has worked himself out, when he has got so that he does not sleep or eat, or rest, and the whole world looks gloomy to him, it is time for him to take a little rest. Then, when he is braced up a bit, it is time enough for him to take to the bicycle.

When a man's nerves have an edge on them, so that the least little disappointment raps on his temper like a file, when his stomach and liver and nerves are deranged, he should take Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It makes a man as hungry as a fisherman and sees to it that all the vital elements of the food are absorbed into the blood. It braces up the liver and puts it to work in the right way. It drives all bilious impurities from the system. It fills flesh, nerves, brain cells, sinews and bones with the life-giving elements of rich, red, pure blood. It cures indigestion, headache, and then a bicycle will make him strong. Medicine dealers sell it, and have nothing "just as good."

"Through my sickly treatment I am once more a well man," writes J. N. Arnold, Esq. of Gandy Lane Co., Neb. "I suffered for years with constipation, indigestion, liver, irritation of the prostate and inflammation of the bladder. I took six bottles of 'Golden Medical Discovery' and Pleasant Pellets, and am permanently cured. You have been the means of saving my life."

A man or woman who neglects constipation suffers from slow poisoning. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure constipation. One little "Pellet" is a gentle laxative, and two mild cathartics. All medicine dealers sell them. No other pills are "just as good."

before a transcontinental railway reaches German territory, but Mr. Rhodes has always been a man who looks a long way ahead.

The Queen's departure to the Continent, postponed owing to the bad weather, took place this afternoon, when Her Majesty crossed the Channel under favorable conditions. An hour or so before the Queen embarked at Folkestone for Boulogne, the Princess of Wales, with two daughters, left Dover for Calais. They are to go on to Paris and Versailles, and then embark in one of the royal yachts for a long cruise in the Mediterranean.

The two plays produced in London this week which are already familiar to American audiences have been received with only moderate favor by the critics. Mr. Louis Parker's "Mayflower" is considered rather too slight to obtain much hold on the English public. Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett's "A Lady of Quality," with the third act rewritten since the American representations, was brought out at the Comedy Theatre on Wednesday. The general opinion is not enthusiastic, though the spirit, brilliancy and animation of Miss Eleanor Calhoun's acting in the part of the heroine is highly commended. Some forthcoming theatrical events of importance are talked of. The new comedy by Mr. Finero, which Mr. Hare will produce at the Globe after Easter, will be entitled "The Lord Guy." Previous to this production Mr. Hare will bring his Robertsonian series to an end with a revival of "Caste." Early in April Mr. Wyndham will appear at the Criterion in Mr. Haddon Chambers's play, "The Tyranny of Tears," after which he will migrate to the new theatre being built for him, which he proposes to open with an English version of Edmond Rostand's famous "Cyrano de Bergerac." It is a somewhat daring experiment, which will be watched with much interest.

The proprietors of "The Daily Telegraph" propose shortly to issue a Sunday edition of their journal. All the resources of "The Telegraph" will be at the disposal of the new venture, which will include among its staff and contributors Mr. T. P. O'Connor, Sir Edwin Arnold, Messrs. H. D. Trill, W. L. Courtney and other well-known journalists and men of letters. It is understood that "The Sunday Telegraph" will not greatly differ from the daily issue, except that it will pay rather more attention to literary and miscellaneous topics. It will probably be a bright and readable paper, and will certainly be enterprising.

PARIS.

MISREPRESENTATION OF THE FRENCH POLICY IN CHINA.

NO INTENTION OF THWARTING ITALY—RUSSIA'S PURPOSES—THE BIANCHINI CASE—SOCIAL NOTES.

Paris, March 11.—Considerable annoyance prevails at the Quai d'Orsay in regard to what is there held to be a wilful, persistent and mischievous misrepresentation made in England and the United States as to the real attitude of France in China. In conversation last evening with a personage who stands so closely to M. Delcassé, Minister of Foreign Affairs, that his views have the same weight as an expression from the Minister himself, the Tribune correspondent was assured that the reports that France was seeking to stiffen the opposition of the Tsungli-Yamen to the proposed extension of the French railway to the coast of the Gulf of Tonkin, and that the French Government desired to thwart Italy's plans in the Far East were absolutely false, and on a par with the imputations made during the late Spanish-American War that French diplomacy attempted to create a Continental coalition against the United States. The continued efforts to attribute to France a dog-in-the-manger policy in regard to Italy, the United States and other countries cause deep indignation.

It appears that the Italian Government, before making a demand for the San-Moon concession, had already confidentially informed the principal European Powers, and probably also the United States, of its intentions. No unfavorable reply having been received from any Power, and notably so neither from Russia nor from France, Italy, after full deliberation, made the demand and is determined to support it by an ultimatum and naval action if necessary, in spite of the Tsungli-Yamen's refusal and the subsequent disavowal on the part of the Chinese Government of any disconcerting intentions. This disavowal, in the face of Signor de Martino's reiterated statements of the Tsungli-Yamen's deliberate insult conveyed in returning his demand in an ordinary red envelope used only for trivial routine communications, will have no weight whatever at the Quirinal. Opinion here is that Italy will not hesitate to seize San-Moon, and that her naval force in Chinese waters is amply sufficient to accomplish that purpose. The attitude of France will be that of benevolent neutrality.

In reference to the sensational reports about the joint action of France and Russia in China by virtue of an alleged extension of the Franco-Russian alliance to the Far East, it is stated in the best-informed diplomatic circles here that France is not more likely to give Russia naval or military support in China than was Russia to support France last autumn at Fashoda. Moreover, absolute confidence now prevails that the withdrawal of M. de Giers's protests against the New-Chiang Railway extension will soon be followed by an arrangement to be proposed upon the Emperor of Russia's own initiative, which will greatly lessen the danger of any dispute between England and Russia in regard to China. It is already known that since de Giers's protest all Russian negotiations with China are being conducted directly from St. Petersburg, under the Emperor's personal supervision.

The Paris Bourse shows unusual firmness, leading bankers being of the opinion that no international complications in China are probable and that the impending Italian occupation of San-Moon will not affect the market one way or the other.

The military operations in the Philippines are followed with attention. There is a small but compact Filipino colony in Paris, the most wealthy and influential member of which is Antonio Sanz, a perfumery merchant, whose shop near the Rue Lafayette serves as a rendezvous for the so-called Filipino Junta. The expected arrival in Paris of Aguinaldo and Luna has been delayed, partly owing to Aguinaldo's shipwreck on the Labrador, when his luggage, containing letters from Aguinaldo and a considerable sum of money in Bank of England notes, was lost. According to information from a usually trustworthy source, the Tascal delegate had entered into negotiations to secure in France a million smokeless powder cartridges and a large quantity of Gras rifles, which were to be shipped from Antwerp to a nominal destination in Japan, but the plan fell through owing to the want of funds. It is needless to say that the French Government will show exemplary severity in the event of any illegal acts of the representatives of Aguinaldo, whose international status, in the opinion of the French Cabinet, is that of a pirate.

The Filipinos in Paris, with two or three exceptions, have but little sympathy with Aguinaldo, whose plan is said to be to rely upon the rainy season, which begins in April, to prevent the possibility of American field operations in the interior, and meanwhile to smuggle army ammunition from Japan and elsewhere, so as to continue hostilities with renewed vigor when campaigning weather sets in again.

The verdict of the Assize Court of the Seine, which found Mme. Bianchini guilty, but with "extenuating circumstances," of poisoning her

husband with atrophine, has provided Paris with its Maybrick case, and has directed the attention of French jurists to the recent Coroner's inquest in New-York in the Adams poisoning case, which latter is characterized by the "Gazette des Tribunaux" and by French jurists as "a scandalous proceeding, furnishing a timely warning of what should be avoided in the proposed reform of our own criminal procedure." All faith in the testimony of medical experts is destroyed in the public mind by the conflicting evidence on purely scientific points of Drs. Gilles de la Tourette and Jean Charcot, on the one hand, who both affirmed that death was not due to poison, while Dr. Brouardel, dean of the Faculty of Medicine; Dr. Ogier and Dr. Vibert, who all three, on the other hand, were equally positive that death was due to atrophine. The public considers that the jury ought to have given the accused woman the benefit of the doubt, and the stupid compromise which they adopted in rendering a verdict of "guilty, with extenuating circumstances," is ridiculous. It is completely inadequate if the woman is guilty, and an outrage if she is innocent. The highest legal authorities in France admit that a reform in the method of legal expert evidence is necessary, and urge the adoption of the German system in cases of conflicting testimony, where a decision is made by a committee of scientists called in for the purpose. This plan is also recommended by Dr. Brouardel.

President Loubet is taking advantage of the fine weather to enjoy morning walks in the streets of Paris attended only by his son, Paul Loubet. All hostility to him seems now to have disappeared. The President leaves the Elysée Palace by a small garden gate, and walks quietly toward the Arc de Triomphe and back. Meanwhile detectives follow his movements on bicycles at a discreet distance, and apparently much to his annoyance.

A considerable number of Americans have gone to Rome and Monte Carlo to pass mid- Lent. Mrs. William Waddington gave a dinner on Thursday, followed by a musical reception, at which a chorus of young women sang. Among those present were Mrs. Hegerman Lindencrone, Mrs. Runkle, Mrs. Benjamin Constant and Miss Stuers. Mr. and Mrs. Larz Anderson have returned to Paris from Rome, and Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Curtis are back again from Monte Carlo and entertain a few friends at dinner in their apartments in the Avenue des Bords de la Seine. Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Vanderbilt intend to visit Cannes shortly to stay with Mrs. Vanderbilt's aunt, Mrs. Edward King, at Villa Saint George. The Landgrave of Hesse is giving a series of musical entertainments, which are well attended by Americans. Mr. and Mrs. Franklin Singer gave a dinner on Thursday at the residence in the Avenue d'Iena. Among the guests were the Duc and Duchesse de la Rochefoucauld, the Prince and Princess de Polignac, Mrs. William Moore, Mr. and Mrs. George Munro, and Mr. and Mrs. Austin Lee. Mr. and Mrs. Joseph W. Todd and Mrs. Henderson have left Paris for Monte Carlo. M. Henri Cachet has left Paris for Rome. Mr. and Mrs. Tankerville Chamberlain have arrived in Paris and start for Monte Carlo. The engagement is announced of Miss Emily Brydson to Mr. Villiers Forbes.

Among the passengers who sailed on the St. Louis are Mr. and Mrs. John L. De Ralme, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Schwab, Miss Gertrude Schwab, Mrs. H. R. Hopper and Mr. W. R. Amory. No American liner will sail next week, but from March 25 the steamers of this line will call at Cherbourg. Among the passengers who sailed on La Touraine are Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Ribben, Mr. and Mrs. Evaristo, Villina Eugenia Turrenne, Mr. D. Howell and Mr. Henry Doyle.

Among the passengers who sailed on Wednesday on the Kaiser Friedrich are Herr von Brunn, Secretary of Legation, Count and Countess Pourtales, Miss Townsend, J. Atkinson Eilengood and his family, Mrs. M. D. Benson, and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Dien. C. L. B.

THE PAVONIA AT LIVERPOOL.

CROWDS GREET THE VESSEL—CHARGES OF CONSPIRACY DENIED.

Liverpool, March 11.—The Cunard Line steamer Pavonia, Captain Atkins, which sailed from Liverpool on January 24 for Boston, was towed into St. Michael's on February 18 by the British steamer Weymouth, and which left on March 3 by the island, via February 27, in tow of two tugs, arrived here at 820 this morning.

There was a remarkable demonstration on the arrival of the Pavonia here. Crowds of people gathered on the quays and cheered her lustily. The steamer presented a battered appearance, her rails being carried away or twisted and her topmast being gone.

There were affecting scenes between the wives and other relatives of the crew, many of the women weeping for joy.

The officials of the Cunard Line refuse to allow reporters on board the steamer, on the ground that the circumstances of the Pavonia's breakdown will be investigated in due course of time. The company, however, denies the charges of conspiracy said to have been brought against Captain Atkins and Chief Engineer Dunn, by passengers of the Pavonia, who reached New-York on March 3 by the Portuguese steamer Vega, from Ponta Delgada, Azores Islands, as being "wicked, malignant and unfounded." The officials of the company also declared that the details of the breakdown of the Pavonia already known sufficiently refute the charges referred to.

DISPOSAL OF THE CAROLINES.

GERMAN GOVERNMENT REFUSES INFORMATION—PROTECTORATE OVER NEW-GUINEA—RHODES'S PRESENCE CRITICIZED.

Berlin, March 11.—In the discussion of the Foreign Office estimates in the Reichstag today the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Baron von Billow, replying to Herr Richter, the Radical leader, who asked a question regarding the acquisition of the Spanish Islands, said he was not in a position to communicate anything definite on the subject, adding:

"I think that an academic discussion relative to the future acquisition of this or that South Sea Island will be of little service. Our interests in the matter, in any case, can only be fully taken into consideration when the Peace Treaty is adopted by the Cortes, which is not expected to reassemble before the end of April. I am not in a position to say anything further."

Herr Richter declared he would strive to prevent the acquisition of worthless colonies.

The Reichstag today adopted the colonial estimates, including those for the administration of New-Guinea, which, in pursuance of a recent agreement arrived at with the New-Guinea Company, becomes a German protectorate. Cecil Rhodes was among those who listened to the debate, in which the question of his presence in Berlin was raised. Dr. von Bunsen, Director of the Colonial Department, said the negotiations relative to the Rhodesian railway traversing German East Africa had not reached definite results. He added that permission would only be granted under the fullest guarantees for German interests.

Several members, including Herr Lieber, the Central Committee member, declared that the "Rhodesian" aroused by the presence in Berlin of the prime mover in an undertaking unfriendly to Germany.

STRANGE MURDER AND SUICIDE.

London, March 11.—A graveside-worker, living at Tackenhurst, has caused a sensation by cutting the throats of his wife and two children and then cutting his own throat. All four persons are dead. The only motive for the crimes was that the man was a fanatic vegetarian, and had been medically ordered to eat meat.

THE FRIEDRICH DER GROSSE FLOATED.

Hamburg, March 11.—The North German Lloyd steamer Friedrich der Grosse, Captain Schell, which was reported aground yesterday off Schellau, in the Rade, has been floated and has reached this port.

ATLAS LINER IN HEAVY STORMS.

Kingston, Jamaica, March 11.—The Atlas Line steamer Atlas, Captain Sanders, from New-York on March 4, has arrived here overdue. She reports having encountered a series of heavy storms down to the Fortunate Islands, which obliged her to run to the eastward. Her cabins were slightly damaged and flooded, and three members of her crew were injured.

WHAT LONDON TALKS ABOUT.

WAR WITH RUSSIA AVERTED.—The British lion and the Russian bear came to uncomfortably close quarters this week over the Chinese troubles.

The newspapers have already begun to talk of a serious crisis and a grave outcome, but the diplomatic switchmen again succeeded in warding off a conflict being averted by a Russian backdown, according to the Jingo, and by a compromise, according to more impartial observers.

The real explanation of the affair appears to be that Russia made a protest against the British railroad contract partly as a feeler and partly as a warning. If the British Premier had shown weakness Russia would have persisted; but in any case, by her protest, she elected a Ministerial statement in the House of Commons that the conditions of the loan did not constitute foreign control. Thus Russia obtained a pledge that no such interpretation would be placed on the contract in the event of default, which is a further substantial concession to the Russian claims in Northern China. On the other hand, Lord Salisbury scored a point in securing a withdrawal of the Russian protest. Russia also gained a point with which she has good reason to feel satisfied.

"The Times" thinks Lord Salisbury achieved a considerable success, which must unquestionably strengthen Great Britain's position at Peking. The paper, however, also sees in the adjustment of the dispute a triumph for the pacific and conciliatory elements of Russian statesmanship, and, above all, the "Times" expresses the Czar's determination to meet Great Britain halfway in the removal of all the regrettable misunderstandings which have hitherto kept Great Britain and Russia apart.

"The Times" adds that it is sure the British Government is prepared to give fuller recognition to accomplished facts in the Northern Chinese provinces and to assist Russia in settling her position in the Far East of reform. The remark of "The Times" shows that the British now accept the Russian influence in Manchuria as accomplished fact, and that they only expect their Government to secure compensation in other directions.

LARGE NATIONAL DEFICIT.—The Conservative Government has got itself into financial straits. The publication of the naval estimates completes the various items of national expenditure, which make a total of £122,850,000, being an increase of £4,472,000 over the estimates. It is probable that there will be a deficit of over £4,000,000, which, it is expected, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, will meet by an increase of the former tobacco duty and an increase of the income tax to £10,000,000. The suggestion is made in the press that the deficit be met by a suspension of a part of the sinking fund, which is supposed to be a calculated move to weaken the whole financial position of the country in a time not only of peace but of ample revenue and great prosperity.

IMPORTS INCREASING.—A ray of sunshine in the financial situation is seen in the apparently booming state of trade, as shown by the Board of Trade returns. The imports since December show an increase of £10,000, as compared with 1888, and an increase of £1,000,000, as compared with 1889. These satisfactory figures help the Chancellor of the Exchequer in taking a hopeful view of the revenue for the coming year, but they will not avert the necessity of new taxation. The Liberal press, however, naturally makes the most of the Government's financial difficulties, which are attributed to the Government's policy of "doles to squires" and to extravagance.

KAISER'S MESSAGE TO MRS. KIPPLING.—Emperor William's message to Mrs. Rudyard Kipling has naturally attracted great attention, particularly the reference to "our common race." The first impression here was that Emperor William thought Kipling was an American, especially as the German papers referred to the "American author Kipling," but this impression is erroneous. The Emperor was a reader of Kipling's writings long before the author settled in America. His Majesty, however, knew that Kipling's wife was an American, and it is thought he intended to include America when he spoke of the "common race." "The Spectator" says: "The Emperor is evidently willing to do away with the distinction between the Anglo-Saxon and the Teutonic races. He did not venture to call Kipling an American, but, being anxious that his telegram should be taken as a compliment to Americans rather than Englishmen, he said 'our common race.' 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